The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,151.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... „ 16 0
——— including postage..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

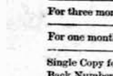
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay.....	16	Leave Galle	24
„ Rutnagherry	17	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Goa	18		Mar.
„ Mangalore.....	19	„ Madras	1
„ Cannanore.....	20	„ Cocanada	3
„ Calicut	20	„ Vizagapatam.....	4
„ Beypore	20	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Cochin	21	„ Gopalpore	5
„ Tuticorin	22	„ False Point	6
„ Columbo	23	Arrives Calcutta	7

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla on the dates above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

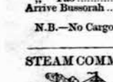
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Mar.
Leave Bombay	8	& 23	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
„ Kurrachee.....	13	26	„ Fao	26	12
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	14
		Mar.			Mar.
„ Muscat	16	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas...	18	4	„ Bunder Abbas...	4	18
„ Linga	19	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	22	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	23	9	„ Kurrachee.....	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain [illegible] her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

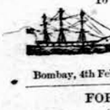
THE Clyde Built Iron Clipper ship "British Viceroy," (1,172 tons register, A 1 for for 20 years,) Peterson, Master, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 25th February. This vessel has superior Passenger accommodation. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 20th of February.



THE Ship "Hartfield," 814 tons Register, Captain Sorrie, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

FOR ENGLAND via HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., Commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Prince Oscar," Captain Long, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents Ship "Prince Oscar."

Bombay, 6th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ophelia," from Liverpool, are requested to send their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature and to pay their freight to us; also to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand.

Captain Stickland will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Strickland.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

CHRONOGRAPHS, showing to the 5th part of a Second the length of time elapsed during any Operation, Scientific Observations, Races, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches. Do Visiting Cards.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard, & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

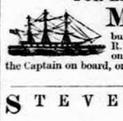
PER OVERLAND.

		Rs. a.
HATS.	The most recent fashion	7 8
	Black and Drab Felt	
HATS.	Lincoln and Bennett	16 0
	Black Silk Velvet	
HATS.	Ellwood and Sons'	14 0
	Black Silk	10 0
	Drab Felt	
HELMETS.	Ellwood and Sons'	18 0
	Sun Ditto	10 0
LADIES'	Kid Gloves	2 8
	French Cambric for Morning Dresses, The most recent patterns .....Rs. 1 per Yard.	

Apollo House BADHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SONS' fine first class Clipper built ship "City of Bombay," Captain R. Adair, will sail positively for above Port on the 17th instant. For passage apply to the Captain on board, or at the office of

W. NICOL & Co.

STEVENS' CIRCUS

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

EVERY EVENING.

GRAND GIFT NIGHT,

ON SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY,

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

DAN RICE,

THE FAVOURITE CLOWN

AND

SHAKSPEARIAN JESTER.

ONE GOLD LEVER WATCH,
TWO GOLDEN SHAWLS,
AND
AN ENGLISH DAY CLOCK,

will be given away on this occasion.

☞ COME EARLY AND SECURE SEATS.

THE ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(To which the business of the Bombay Laudable Society has been transferred.)

Chief Office.

Palmerston Buildings, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

Branch Offices.

At Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Dublin, Southampton, Hamburg, Brussels, and Bombay.

For Home and Foreign Fire and Life Assurance, Endowments, Annuities, &c.

Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling (Rs. 50,00,000).

(With power to increase to Two Crores).

Board of Directors.

Chairman.—H. G. Ashhurst, Esq. (of H. A. Smith & Co., Bankers, 65, Lombard Street), Chairman of the City of London Real Property Company.

Deputy Chairman.—Henry Brockett, Esq. (of Lloyd's), Chairman of the Central Argentine Railway Company.

Richard Coles, Esq., J.P., Alderman, Southampton.

Henry Fowler, Esq. (of H. & R. Fowler, Timber Merchants, St. Saviour's Dock, S. E.), Woodford, Essex.

W. Hill, Esq., Merchant, (Hughes Hill & Co.) Liverpool.

J. R. H. Keyworth, Esq., J.P., Lincoln (of Clayton, Shuttleworth & Co., Engineers, London, Lincoln and Vienna; also of J. H. Keyworth & Co., Agricultural Engineers, Liverpool).

G. Knight, Esq. (of Forbes, Knight & Co., Merchants), Glasgow.

L. J. M. Mason, Esq. (of Simson & Mason, Wood Brokers, St. Peter's Chambers, E.C.).

Sir Joshua Peter, C.B., formerly Chief Justice of Jamaica) 10, Queen Anne Street, W.

Joseph Simpson, Esq. (of Messrs. Simpson, Thompson & Co., Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers), Manchester.

Thomas Simpson, Esq. (late John A. Simpson & Brother, Merchants and Cotton Spinners, Manchester and Preston), Uplands, Farncombe, near Godalming.

J. B. Stebbing, Esq., J.P., late Mayor of Southampton.

C. M. Tatham, Esq., Barrister-at-law (Director of the City of London Real Property Company), 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W. C.

Charles Whitehead, Esq., J.P., St. Helen's, East Farleigh, Maidstone, Kent.

Manager.—John E. Leyland, Esq., F.S.S.; F.I.A.

Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank of England.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Young, Maples, Teesdale & Nelson (Solicitors to the Great Western Railway Company, and Imperial Bank), 6, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.

Auditors.—T. M. Harrington, Esq., Banker, 47, Cornhill, E.C. G. Woolcott, Esq., A.I.C.E., 60, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Physician.—R. P. Cotton, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Physician to the Hospital for Consumption), 46, Clarges Street, W.

Surgeons.—William Harding, Esq., M.R.C.S. (Vice-President of the Medical Society of London), 4 Percy Street, Bedford Square, W. Buxton Shillitoe, Esq., F.R.C.S. (Surgeon to the Great Northern Hospital), 34, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Consulting Actuary.—T. B. Sprague, Esq., M.A., Vice-President of the Institute of Actuaries.

Provincial Superintendent of Agents.—G. P. Ivey, Esq., F.S.S.

Bombay Branch.

Bankers.—The National Bank of India.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

HILL, POLLOCK, & Co., Agents.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA O-WDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder .....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salicrubic) .....12 as. „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as these Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1	Cigar Shape	
„ 2	Do.	Do.
„ „	Cheroot	Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE FOLLOWING SUNDRIES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY LATE STEAMERS.

Carte de Visite Albums in variety.
Scrap Albums of sizes.
Dela Rue's Travellers' Desks, leather or japanned tin, with protecting covers fitted.
Dela Rue's unfitted Writing Cases, 12 and 14 inches.
Allen's Registered Despatch Boxes, fitted.
Ditto in Japanned tin, with leather protecting covers.
Ditto' Writing Boxes of sizes, with leather protecting covers.
Private Account and Memorandum Books, with or without locks, in great variety.
Prince of Wales' Courier Bags, morocco, with gilt lock and fastenings.
Dela Rue's Call Bells.
Chesterman's Measuring Tapes to 100 feet.
Chesterman's Metallic Tape Measures, 3ft., 6ft., 9ft., 12ft.
Chubbs' Brass Parallel Rulers, bevilled edges, from 6 inches to 2 feet, in wood cases.
Sheets of Sectional Lines, 24 by 15, divided into 10ths.
Sets of Curves in Cardboard (60.)
Ditto in Zinc.
Playing Cards, Dela Rue's Moguls and all best patterns, a very choice selection.
Mahogany set Squares, open, ebony edges—6½ —60°—45° —4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 inches.
Fearnwood set Squares of sizes.
Harwood Scales, 12 inches Architect's, Builder's, Oval.
Chubbs' Cash-Boxes, of sizes.
Dumpy Levels by Troughton and Simms, 14 and 10 inches
Stadiometers in great variety.
Mounted Drawing Paper, in rolls 25 yards, 40 in. wide
Land Surveying Chains, 100ft., 99ft.
Mount Colour Boards, fitted by Winsor Newton.
Rolls of Sectional Paper, divided in 20ths, mounted on union 75 feet each, 17 inches wide.
Vellum Tracing Cloth, in rolls of 24 yards, 36 inches wide.
Glazier's Diamonds (new patent.)
Compendium of Games.
Folding Iron Camp-stools, 6ft. 6in. by 2ft. 4 in. in canvas bags.
Drawing Paper, Double Elephant and Antiquarian.
Mackie Knives, cocoa handles.
Mathematical Instrument Cases, from first to smallest size.
Prepared Canvas, in rolls 6 yards long, 36 inches wide.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. Ernest Siegfried was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st day of August 1868.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1869.

THE COORLA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited.)—Notice is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Apollo Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., for the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company, for the half year ending 31st December 1868.

II. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

III. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

IV. And any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 10th February 1869.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to 24th instant, both days inclusively.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Communities, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December, 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTTLER, PALMER, & Co., Bean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine.
Braunsberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a récherché Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Sparkling, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara Maraschino di, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, that we may be enabled to judge of our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own James branded on the Corks if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

Clarets, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

Sherries, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

Ports, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

Cognacs and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Canon. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigorre—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass' Beer, bottled by H. Stone and Co.,

Bombay, 18th December 1868. LYON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints, „ 3

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'.....	Rs. 30 per dozen.
Whisky	'Dunville's V.R.'	„ 18 „
Clarets	'Medoc'	„ 10 „
Do.	'Lorrond'	„ 20 „

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs.	30 per dozen.
Do. Port	„	30 „
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe	„	42 „
Do. Do. St. Julien	„	12 „
Do. Do. St. Estephe in Wood...	„	180 per hhd.
Do. Brandy	„	16 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE.

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts	at Rs.	42 per doz
Do. Do. Pts	„	20 „
Do. Moselle Qts	„	42 „
Do. Brandy	„	30 „
Do. Sherry	„	25 „
Do. Claret	„	23 „
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry ...	„	27 „
Do. Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	„	30 „
Ronaldson's Sherry	„	22 „
Port Wine of 1815	„	30 „
Do. of 1847	„	24 „

REMINGTON & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY and SON.

Messrs Owen and Okell, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines:—

	Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases per doz.
SHERRIES. Amontillado.....	Rs. 28	Rs. —
No. 2 White Capsule...	„ 32	„ 17
„ 3 Green Seal	„ 24	„ —
„ 1 Ruby Capsule.....	„ 40	„ 21
„ 3 "Crowns" Solera ...	„ 44	„ 23
SAUTERNES. Two headed Eagle.....	„ 25	„ 13½
CLARETS. No. 4 White Capsule...	„ 15	„ —
„ 3 „ „ ...	„ 20	„ 11
„ 2 c Blue Capsule...	„ 24	„ 13
„ 2s „ „ ...	„ 30	„ 16
„ 2 Yellow Capsule ...	„ 36	„ 19
„ 1 Two headed Eagle.....	„ 40	„ 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive,)* can now be registered:—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,

Cognac, Sauternes.

Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,

White and Red Burgundies, Champagne, Cognac, Claret

Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,

Champagne, Claret.

Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,

Hock, Moselle, Hollands, Geneva.

Per "Star of the South," from London,

Moselle.

Per "Hindustan" from London.

Islay, Malt, and Irish Whiskey, Old Tom, Port.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency. For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

STEAM EGG BOILER.—This is an Egg-shaped vessel capable of boiling four Eggs, supported on a tripod with Spirit Lamp underneath, and a Bird on top, which forms a handle to the cover. There is also a frame fitting inside in which the Eggs are placed, and a small measure to indicate the amount of water to be used.

The whole in rich Electro Silver Plate forms a handsome ornament for the table.

Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the utest no velties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen...	12	to 21
Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
Balbrigan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	18	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton.....	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino...	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped...	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose.....	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4	
Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	6	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60, ...	65	0
Do. Dress Do. „ ...	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool Do. „	10	0
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).....	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each 8 8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Hand Stretch Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ... Rs. 2-8 to	4	0

An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties 2 8

Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends.....	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes	
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons.....	
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen.....	12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs.....	32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enamelled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks.....	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions).....	12	„ 50
Scotch Mauds	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs	12	„ 50

Whitney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL QUALITY

HAT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Paris Hats.....	11	0
The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
The Jerome do.	7	8
The Cantab do.	7	8
The Isis do.	7	8
The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY

Hunting, Patent Inner Bands.		
„ Turban „		
„ lined Cork. „		
Helmets.		

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes's Patent, best quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats .....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Ladies Kid Gloves.....Rs. 2 As. 8.

GENT.'S	GENT.'S	GENT.'S
Military Doe.	Lisle Thread.	Black.
Dogskin.	White.	Drabs assorted.
Driving Gloves.	Straw.	French Dog Skin.
Drab Norway.	Lavender.	

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s Pl

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	540
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1260 E.
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	780 C.
1,080,000	1,000	500	4,11-14	Do. New	300
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Fenn Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	730
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275½

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,000	12,000	11,000	175ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framjii Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	200 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1650
40,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
150,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1800
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1440
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	680
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1100
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1865-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns cash	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 15-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-8

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 10TH FEBRUARY 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	255 to 256
Vingorla	240 to 242
Dharwar, Sawginned	266 to 268
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	272 to 273
Hingunghat	285 to 286
Broach	N.G. 275 to 276
Do.	M.G. 287 to 288
Veeravul	255 to 257
Khandeish Barsee	271 to 272

Ready sales 2,375 Candies. Market active.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 10.

Greig, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Smith, Assistant Surgeon, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malheran.
Simpson, Assistant Surgeon, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.
Morant, Lieutenant, Royals, on leave, from Deolalee.
Theyts, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Barclay, Lieutenant, Royal Regiment, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 10.

Campbell, Major, 22nd Regiment N. I., on duty, to Deolalee.
Bedford, Captain, Royal Engineers, from leave, to Nagpore.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 6.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for thirty days is granted to Surgeon Major W. White, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Akyab, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe.

Dr. W. J. Mountjoy is appointed to officiate as Civil Medical Officer in charge of Akyab during the absence on leave of Dr. White, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer upon the Sheriff of Calcutta for the time being the privilege of the Private Entrance to Government House.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the departure of Colonel W. T. Hughes, Officiating Commandant of the Central India Horse, to Command the Punjab Frontier Force, the following arrangements are sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, as a temporary measure or until further orders :—

Captain C. Martin, 2nd in Command of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, to officiate as Commandant of the Corps.

Major C. James, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and to Command the 2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant J. Colledge, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant A. Neill, Officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer.

Captain, H. Shoosmith, Officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 1st Squadron Officer.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Arnold Hunt as Acting Consul for Belgium, at Calcutta, during the temporary absence of Mr. C. Fornaro from the Presidency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to confer the title of "Raja" upon the Chief of Mynere and his lawful heirs in recognition of the liberal spirit displayed by him in the abolition of transit duties throughout his territories, and in the grant of land for Railway purposes.

Mr. H. B Knowlys, an Assistant Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is granted leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate for 18 months, with the usual peparatory leave for one month from 10th October 1868.

Lieutenant F. B. Morris, of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, and Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in those Provinces.

Lieutenant H. H. Hallet, Madras Staff Corps, to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, until further orders.

Ensign D. W. K. Barr, Her Majesty's 33rd Foot, Wing Subaltern, 3rd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry at Mhow, a candidate for the Staff Corps, is appointed to the Boundary Settlement Commissioner for laying down the frontier between the Rewa Karta and Malwa Bheel Agencies.

Mr. G. Gough, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade in the Telegraph Department, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 21st December last.

Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade in the Telegraph Department, is allowed preparatory leave of absence from the 20th to the 24th July 1867, both days inclusive.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, consequent on the demise of Surgeon Major E. Impey, late Post Master General of Bombay :—

Major G. M. Battye, Post Master General of the 2nd Grade, attached to the North-Western Provinces, to be Post Master General of the 1st Grade, and attached to Bombay.

Mr. F. R Hogg, Post Master General of the 1st Grade, substantively attached to Bengal and officiating in Bombay, to proceed to Bengal when relieved by Major Battye at Bombay.

Mr. C. W. Hutchinson to officiate as Post Master General of the 2nd Grade in the North-Western Provinces, but to continue to officiate as Post Master General of Bengal until relieved by Mr. Hogg.

Captain W. M. Lane, Officiating Post Master General of the Punjab, and Scinde, to be a Post Master General of the 2nd Grade, attached to the Punjab and Scinde.

Lalla Salig Ram, an Inspector of Post Offices in the North-Western Provinces, to take charge of the current duties of the Office of Post Master General of the North Western Provinces for the interval between the departure of Major Battye and the arrival of Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. J. C. Gulliland, Assistant Accountant General's Office, Punjab, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Mr. T. Peachey, Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts, is transferred to the 2nd Class of the Financial Department, and appointed to officiate as Accountant General, British Burmah, during the absence of Mr. H. A. Maugles, or until further orders.

Mr. R. H. Hollingbery, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, is promoted to the 1st Class of the Financial Department.

Mr. E. Gay, M. A., Assistant Comptroller General of Accounts, is promoted to the 2nd Class of the Financial Department as a Supernumerary, and appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General of Accounts.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Ensign D. W. K. Barr, of Her Majesty's 33 d Foot, Wing Subaltern, 3rd Bombay Native Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

With reference to paragraph 7 of the Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, published in Government General Order No. 897, dated 25th October 1866, and to Standing Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, No. 259 of 1866, Captain G. C. Bird, of the Madras Staff Corps, who was promoted to the rank of Captain from the 25th September last, is permitted to retain his appointment of Adjutant of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, as a temporary arrangement.

Major John Alfred Brereton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs, for eight months and thirteen days, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad are confirmed :—

No 11 of the 14th January 1869 —Granting the usual leave of absence to Bombay from the 21st January 1869, or date of departure from Bolarum, to Major T. T. Turton, 2nd in Command, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, preparatory to his obtaining a furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 16 of the 29th January 1869.—Confirming the Regimental Order issued to the 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, dated the 11th November 1868, directing Captain A. L. Playfair, Adjutant, to officiate in addition as 2nd in Command during the employment of Captain Jameson in the Berar Police, or until further orders.

The services of Surgeon Major S. A. Homan, of the Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

Surgeon Major Cavendish Johnson, of the Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Alexander Ross Elliot Hutchinson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the 20th Jan. 1869, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 465, dated 31st December 1868, is published for general information :—

SIR,—The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz. :—

Major General J. Travers, V. C.
Colonel C. C. Drury.
Lieutenant Colonel S. J. Hire.
Lieutenant Colonel D. Briggs.
Lieutenant Colonel C. G. C. Ross.
Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Carnegie.
Lieutenant Colonel J. N. Young.
Lieutenant Colonel C. B. G. Bacon.
Lieutenant Colonel H. K. Burne.
Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Anderson.
Major G. W. Fraser.
Major J. S. Ogilvie.
Captain A. E. Campbell.
Captain G. C. Thomson.
Captain G. Newmarch.
Captain C. C. Taylor.
Captain W. B. Barwell.
Lieutenant J. E. Alexander.
Lieutenant G. Nolan.
Lieutenant R. C. Clifford.
Lieutenant G. Boughey.
Lieutenant J. S. Melville.
Surgeon H. M. Cannon.
Assistant Surgeon C. O. Daniell.
Conductor J. Williams.
Sub-Conductor T. Taylor.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Lieutenant Colonel J. S Phillpotts, 6 months.
Lieutenant Colonel W D. Bishop, 6 months.
Lieutenant Colonel G. G. Anderson, 3 months.
Major R. C. Lindsey, 6 months.
Major R. F. Webster, 6 months.
Captain E. O'B Horsford, 6 months.
Captain F. K. Hawkins, 6 months.
Captain A. S. Thain, 6 months.
Captain E. H. Eades, 6 months.
Lieutenant H. G. Oldham, 6 months.
Lieutenant G. C. Bigsby, 1 month.
Captain W. J. Carroll, 6 months.
Deputy Inspector General J. C. Brown, C. B, 6 months
3. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz. :—

Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Gordon, from the 3rd July 1866.

Lieutenant Colonel G. D'Aguilar, from the 10th April 1868.

Deputy Inspector General J. A. Dunbar, from the [redacted] November 1868.

Captain R. G Armstrong, from the 29th October 1868.

Major Frederic Nicolas Miles, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Maldah, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs for six months, under Rule XI. of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant George Lamb, 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 25th May 1869, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Simla on private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lieutenant W. S. A. Lockhart, of the late 44th Native Infantry, who was Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, late Hazara Field Force, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department, as a temporary arrangement, for employment in the North-West Frontier Survey, with effect from date of breaking up of the Field Force. Government General Order No. 1250 of the 30th December last, appointing Lieutenant Lockhart to the 3rd Punjab Infantry, is not affected by this order.

The permission to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs granted to Captain L. H. Williams, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment Native Infantry by Government General Order No. 1082 of the 19th November 1868, is cancelled at his own request.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) G. Atkins, (Cadre of the late 21st N. I.), to be Captain, from 27th December 1868, in the room of Captain J. P. Harris (Staff Corps), deceased.

Her Majesty's 101st Foot having embarked for England in Her Majesty's Indian Troopship *Malabar* on the 1st January 1869, is struck off the strength of the Bengal Presidency from the date of embarkation.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Charles Henry Brownlow, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Benjamin Simpson, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Darjeeling, for seven months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Thomas Pettit Wright, of the Medical Department, Civil, Bhaugulpore, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain George Thomas Halliday, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain William Henry Beckett, of the General List Infantry, Controller Public Works Account, Oude, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon Daniel Wright, M. D., of the Medical Department, Residency Surgeon, Nepaul, for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Frederick Oldham, of the Medical Department, Civil, Goozerat, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant George Buckley Stevens, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 13th (The Shekawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon Arthur James Payne, M.D. of the Medical Department, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major from the 20th December 1868 under the provisions of Government General Order No. 507, of the 20th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

No. 19 of 28th January 1869.—Granting one month's leave of absence from the 15th February 1869, or date of departure, to Surgeon J. G Reed, M.D., 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for leave on medical certificate to Europe.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion.)
Lieutenant W. H. Unwin, Quarter Master, to officiate as Adjutant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant J. M. Syrn, or until further orders.
Lieutenant E. Molloy, 1st Wing Subaltern to act as Quarter Master in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. Unwin.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

Major G. R. Fenwick to officiate as Commandant during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel F. Walton who is about to proceed on furlough to Europe.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant J. R. McCullagh, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment in the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The services of Captain J. F. Fischer, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Mr. F. Robertson, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Bombay to the Punjab.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Briggs, Staff Corps, is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, and posted to British Burmah.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :—

To be Superintending Engineers 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant Colonel A. Cadell, R. E., Officiating Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, Central India, from the 22nd December 1868.

Major H. A. Brownlow, R. E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, North-West Provinces, from the 13th January 1869.

To officiate as Superintending Engineers, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Captain L. Russell, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Bengal, from the 20th October 1868.

Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Bengal, from the 3d December 1868.

To be Superintending Engineers, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Major F. H. Cobbe, R. A., Officiating Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, from the 22nd December 1868.

Colonel S. H. J Davies, Staff Corps, Officiating Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, from the 31st December 1868.

Major F. W. Peile, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer 3rd Class, vice Lieutenant Colonel C. D. Newmarch, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer of Oudh about to proceed on leave.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Rose, Staff Corps, and Captain G. A. Craster, R.E, 1st Grade Executive Engineers, Punjab, are appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineers 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, and posted to the North-Western Provinces.

Mr. T. S. Isaac, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, in Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, in that Province.

Mr. J. Fellott Stokes, under covenant with the Secretary of State for India to serve as a 1st Class Executive Engineer on the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, reported his arrival at Lahore on the 18th January 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—10TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
China	Sailing vessel Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7	per bale.
	Opium ,,	Rs 10 to 15	per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	William Fairbairn	Allen	Liverpool.
	Water Witch	Combe	Calcutta.
	British Sceptre	Kendall	Liverpool.
	Gunga (s)	Child	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Hydree, Nacoda, to Jiddah and Hoodeida.
Ship Falkland, Pender, to Mocha.
Ship Sultan Basha, Nacoda, to Cochin and Alleppy.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship British India, for Liverpool.
S. S. Emeu, for China, &c.
Ship Hyacinth, for Colombo.
S. S. Maharatta, for Kurrachee.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

FAO, 9th, 1 P.M.—Mail steamer "Abyssinia," from Bushire, in sight.

GALLE, 9th, 7 A.M.—Mail steamer "Ellora," from Bombay, anchored.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 5 Tiverton ..... Smith ..... Bimlipatam.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 10th, 12 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 7th February, via Russia, 7th February.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th Feb., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	Feb. 13	Saturday	Mar. 27
,,	,, 20	,,	Apr. 3
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 10
,,	Mar. 6	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 20	,,	May 1

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 19th Feb., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Feb. 19	Friday	Apr. 2
,,	Mar. 5	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	Feb. 19	Friday	Apr. 16
,,	Mar. 19	,,	May. 14

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *viâ* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table comes into operation on and after the 28th instant, and will remain in force until further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, for S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	7 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Sholapore, the Deccan, and for Ahmednuggur, and Seroor	7 P.M.	5 P.M.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day
Do. in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
Overland Mail	Feb. 13th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Feb. 19th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	Feb. 19th.	Noon.	Noon.
Muscat	6th and 20th		
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

THE WILSON TESTIMONIAL.

A Public Meeting of the European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Monday the 15th instant, at 5 P.M., for the presentation of an Address and Testimonial to the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY has kindly consented to preside.

Bombay, 10th February 1869.

NOTICE.—The Band of His Excellency the Governor will play on the Race Course this afternoon, instead of on the Esplanade.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 11th February 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

WYNDOWE—February 1st, at Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of S. Jardine Wyndowe, M.D., Residency Surgeon, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

BAKER—January 29th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Captain T. Norris Baker, 38th Bengal Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

HEWITT—February 4th, at Benares, Albert Edward, 2nd son of Commissariat Sergeant Thomas Henry Hewitt, aged 2 months and 4 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1869.

THE Legislative Council has passed the Fifteen Lakhs Loan Bill, and while the subject is fresh it will not be out of place to point the moral. Very striking, indeed, is that moral for the City and Island of Bombay, for it casts a grave reflection on the Municipality, on the Commissioner, and on the Government. We have fallen far below the high standard set up in 1865, and are already on the fatal declivity that leads to bankruptcy. We have relaxed the borrowing powers. Having acted like the private person whose expenditure is measured, not by his income, but by his so-called wants, we now follow him a step further in his career—we raise loans to cover the debts contracted and to furnish a base for a fresh start on the old false course. In the original Act of 1865 the borrowing powers of the Justices with the sanction of the Governor in Council were restricted by this important and sound proviso: "Provided always that any money borrowed under the authority of this Act *shall be* borrowed *only* to defray the expenses of works of a *permanent character*." And when the Act was amended in 1867 this proviso was *not* repealed; and in extending the borrowing powers of the Justices at that time the same severe language was preserved; to wit: "It shall be lawful for the Justices, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to borrow money on the mortgage of any rents or income yielded by their real property, or any part thereof, *for the purpose of executing any permanent improvement*." To this extension there could be no objection. But we have now left that wholesome path; we have violated the fundamental understanding; we have obtained authority to raise a loan for "*temporary* purposes" on the mortgage of the house rate—nay, we have done more—we have permitted a state of things to grow up which has extorted from the Governor a reluctant assent to a species of taxation, which, if enforced at all, should, as he so justly holds, be reserved to meet the cost of permanent works of improvement, and we have now pledged the proceeds of that taxation, by way of mortgage, to the repayment of a loan for "temporary purposes." For the Justices, under the new Act are empowered "to borrow [fifteen lakhs] by way of debenture *on the security of rates, taxes, and dues* imposed and levied on account of the Municipal Fund under any Act passed or hereafter to be passed." So that, whereas in 1865, the mortgage was special, it is now general, and covers the whole revenues of the Municipality, except, perhaps, the "rents or income yielded by the real property" of the Justices. We may admire, but it is impossible not to censure the tactics by the skilful application of which the so-called Town Dues have been swept into the big net cast abroad by the Municipal Commissioner and his allies in the Bench and the Council; but there are few who will not deplore the fact that the way is now paved for unlimited expenditure, to be followed of course by other loans; and, in the execution of the half-developed programme, by a further decrease of the House-rate and a perennial increase of Town Dues. In order to effect this it will be only necessary that the Municipal Commissioner should liberally apply his dogma that he has a right to anticipate the sanction of the Justices; and it will be only needful further that the usual majority of the Bench should be secured by the sacrifice of one or two per cent. of the House-rate. It is, indeed, said that the Justices should exercise more sternly whatever powers of control they possess—we should like to know what they are—and it might be thought that the Controller would be strong enough to curb his superior officer. But none who have watched, either the working of the Bench or the action of the Controller—the name by the way is a misnomer—will have any faith in the rigour of the Justices or the sturdy independence of the officer in charge of the accounts. It is in the face of a past, present, and most probable future like this that the Government still holds back from the institution of that inquiry, by means of which alone order may be established in the finances—patched up at this moment by a temporary makeshift; efficiency secured in the machinery of municipal government, and sobriety and forethought imparted to its policy. But, if the European gentlemen, not connected with Government or subject to its influence, are to remain on the Bench, the fatal course now pursued must, sooner or later, be altered; for they will grow tired of acting the useless and ignoble part of Sysiphus on the slope of a Native mountain crowned by the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Government.

WE are not sorry that the Bombay Civilians, in framing a memorial to the Secretary of State respecting the Pension Rules, have avoided asking for a scale based on the amount of salary drawn by individual members. As we hinted in a former article, the minimum sum would have to be fixed very high to avoid injustice and disappointment to the ordinary majority of the Service, who have no hopes of attaining better paid appointments than those of a Judge or Collector of Land Revenue. It is felt, however, in well informed circles, that the great increase of expense to the State would prevent the application for such a high minimum being even considered by the Home authorities: hence those Civilians in Bengal who advocate the proposal we deprecate have only to venture to suggest a minimum which if the Fund be abolished would leave the majority of all three Services in a worse position than they enjoy now. We have little doubt that the want of unanimity which prevails in the larger Presidency, between the seniors, middlemen, and juniors will prevent any one of their proposals being listened to; and the more moderate and unanimous Bombayites must regret that the fate of the whole question is likely to be endangered by this apple of discord. The Bombayites have shown a wise moderation and unselfishness in simply memorializing for an addition to Her Majesty's pension; the increase of expense can be readily calculated and the question disposed of quickly in the Financial Department. This speed in disposal would in itself be a great benefit to the Services, as promotion will be blocked by many of the seniors who would otherwise retire, postponing their resignation until the Duke of Argyll has given a definite answer to the memorials. The juniors of the Bombay Service have, therefore, much reason to applaud the public-spirit of their seniors who have joined with them in asking for a moderate pension. We do not wish to imply that no distinctions should be made, as it is evident that a man whose services have outrivalled those of all his compeers, ought, for the sake of emulation, to receive some additional advantage, whether honorary or pecuniary. But this extra recompense ought to be awarded separately by Her Majesty, as in the Military Service a good service pension is given in addition to the retiring allowances of an officer's rank. Any other system is fraught with the greatest dangers. The proposals of the senior men of Lower Bengal, the North West Provinces and the Punjaub are so far wrong in principle as they offer ulterior advantanges from the possession of the highest and most responsible places in India. If a Lieut.-Governor, a High Court Judge, or a Commissioner of Revenue has in such capacity performed noteworthy service to the State, Government should bear his performances in mind at the time when he takes final leave of India. But it will scarcely be seriously maintained that such an official should, merely because he has attained to such an appointment, and without exhibiting any special ability in it, receive more pension than that which has been fixed as the average remuneration for a long career of average good service in unhealthy exile, amid a population who make a rebellion somewhere or other every ten years or oftener. If pensions are calculated on the Bengal scheme, the public morality and *esprit de corps* of the Covenanted Service will suffer. A great temptation will be thrown in the way of men to intrigue for offices which ought only to be given for particular qualifications. From the beginning of the century, it has been held dishonourable for a Civilian to make use of home or backstair's influence or any other, save that of character, ability, and long service, in order to outstrip his compeers; and it would be a pity to frame rules which would destroy this important part of official honour. This is one great objection to the scheme which Mr. Clive Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India, has propounded in the Bengal Press. That some increase of pension ought and will be granted is very probable. As Mr. Bayley shows, the purchasing power of £1,000 has greatly diminished since that limit was fixed. He states the remarkable fact that among the hundreds of retired Civilians whom he met in England, including many who had held the appointments of Lieutenant Governor, Chief Commissioner, and Member of Council, there were only two who kept a carriage or conveyance of any kind; and these were men who had inherited private fortunes. A fact of this nature speaks volumes, and it is to be hoped will influence the vulgar opinion that retired Indians, and *par excellence* retired Civilians, enjoy an income far beyond ordinary limits. The very contrary is the truth, since the chance of saving in these times of high wages and prices is small; and the classes we refer to are too liable to become the prey of Directors of Public Companies and insolvent banks. It was among the Indian services, as most of our readers well know, that the failure of the old Bank of Bombay caused the greatest disaster.

THE annual Ball at the Byculla Club—may it flourish for ever!—was this year most brilliant, agreeable, and successful. Given during the race week, it was happily followed by an invitation to tiffin on the next day, and many ladies, who adorn the verandah of the Club by their presence during the racing, graciously accepted the gallant request preferred

OVERLAND RAILWAY ROUTES BETWEEN INDIA AND EUROPE—THE TRANS-PERSIAN PROJECT.

(Friend of India.)

When Lord Dalhousie and Sir M. Stephenson planned the East Indian Railway, they looked upon it as the terminal section of "the world's highway" from London to Calcutta. Our columns and the pages of the *Calcutta Review*, fifteen years ago, show how prepared both official and public opinion was for the early construction of a line up the Euphrates valley. The close of the Crimean war gave the scheme a new interest, and the delays which prolonged the mutiny campaigns lent it vital importance. The result was that when, in June 1857, Mr. W. P. Andrew and a deputation including almost all the wise men of the East, urged the claims of the project on Lord Palmerston, that minister replied, that "the Government were fully alive to the great importance of the Euphrates route; they had supported and would continue to support it." The difficulty caused by international complications, even more than that created by the demand for a guarantee on the capital, has left us in 1869, so far as Government is concerned, further back than in 1857.

But in all other respects except that of a pledge from the English Government, the preparations for an overland railway through Asia are greatly advanced. On the Eastern side Calcutta is in railway communication with Umballa, and will soon be linked on to Mooltan, while Mooltan itself is to be connected with Kurrachee. More important than this is the near prospect of a direct line from Calcutta to Kurrachee striking off from Agra or Delhi by Pallee, Deesa and Ahmedabad. On the western side the Austrian system of railways is open to Basiasch, near Belgrade, whence the Roumelian line will run to the Golden Horn under a concession from the Sultan. Long before Constantinople can be connected with Bussorah, or the Black Sea be brought *en rapport* with the Persian Gulf at Bushire, Calais will be in direct railway communication with the Bosphorus and Calcutta with Kurrachee. The success of France in the Suez Canal, the interests involved in the Indo-European line of telegraph, and the steady advance of Russia towards Afghanistan with her pressure on Persia, all form an additional stimulus to the practical consideration of an Overland railway through Asia by the English and Indian Governments. The question is—how most cheaply and speedily to connect by railway India and Europe. From time to time five projects have been broached for this purpose. We shall dispose of them in the order of their difficulty, beginning with the least practicable.

There is the purely Russian route, which we described in detail some years ago. As proposed by the Russians that would run from Peshawur over the lowest pass of the Hindoo Koosh and up the Valley of the Oxus striking off to a point on the Caspian Sea opposite Baku, whence a line is now being laid by Tiflis to Poti on the Black Sea. From Poti any of the European lines on the opposite side could be taken, at Odess, Varna, or Constantinople. The only sea voyage would thus consist of the breadth of the Caspian and the Black Sea. We may safely leave this line, without further discussion, to the Russians themselves, with the assurance that they have seriously planned it for some years, and that they have already advanced far with that portion of it between the two Seas. Hardly more practicable at present is the continuous railway from Kurrachee to Calais. That would certainly be the shortest, the journey occupying only ten days. But it would require the construction of 3,200 miles of railway at a cost of sixty millions sterling, and much of it would lie through the desolate country of Mekran and Persia, where we have found it so impossible to protect the telegraph wire that we use a submarine cable. The line may be left to posterity. Much more practicable, but involving an expenditure of forty-five millions sterling, is the direct line from Belgrade to Bussorah. This would require 1,200 miles of new railway entirely in the territory of the Sultan. It must come one day in all its integrity, but it is too formidable to be thought of first.

There remain the Euphrates Valley line from Bussorah by Aleppo to Scanderoon or some other port in the Levant, and a project advocated by Mr. C. Adley, C. E., from Bushire across Persia to the Caspian Sea. The choice really lies between these two. In favour of the former is the fact that any line made up the Euphrates Valley, if no farther than Aleppo, is a section of the scheme which must ultimately be completed right up to Scutari, opposite Constantinople. Again, this line would lie through the territory of an ally who owes his existence to English policy and arms. On the other hand it involves so many as 1,200 miles of new railway, an expenditure of at least 16 millions and a delay of 15 days, owing to the sea voyage from Scanderoon to Brindisi. The Trans-Persian route has so many advantages to recommend it that no one can hesitate to urge its adoption. The distance between Bushire, the terminus in the Persian Gulf, and the Russian port in the south of the Caspian, is only 650 miles. That could be spanned by a railway at a cost of 5½ millions sterling. The time occupied in transit would be only 12 days, there would be short voyages on the Caspian and Black Seas to set against the comparatively long sail from Syria to Italy. The Russo-Georgian railway from Poti, on the Black Sea, is already completed almost as far as Tiflis and will be pushed on to Baku, on the Caspian. Already most comfortable steamers connect Kurrachee with Bushire, Ashourada with Baku, and Poti with Odessa, Constantinople and Varna. The engineering difficulties of the Trans-Persian line would be few. Persia is a plateau of 450 miles from Teheran to below Ispahan. The difficulty of the ascent on either side from the Persian Gulf and Caspian Sea would be less than that offered by the Indian Ghauts. The commercial advantages would be enormous. A reference to the official reports of consuls there shows that coal abounds; that even without roads, the external trade amounts to four millions a year; and that the revenue is two millions sterling, while there is an annual surplus, and the royal treasury contains four millions of money chiefly in jewels and plate. There are no rivers to compete with the traffic, and so great is the demand for transit by the thousands of living and dead who stream to Kerbella and Mecca, that the *Levant Herald* lately announced a beginning in the construction of an experimental line from Teheran. But, we confess, the political arguments for this line are the most attractive. Whether we fraternise with or oppose Russia in Asia, it is important to regain our old influence with the Shah and to help him in improving his country. His Majesty has lately asked us to lend him both a navy and officers to discipline his troops. English capitalists have received railway concessions from him, which are of little use without the intervention of our Government. If we do not make the line Russia will, and thus command the Persian Gulf on the one hand and Afghanistan on the other. The objection that in any case we must depend on a Russian line of steamers in the Caspian and a railway to the Black Sea, tells equally against a line in the Euphrates valley which Russia would outflank.

But, apart from other considerations apart, the Trans-Persian project demands only 650 miles of new railway, while the best of the others involves 1,200. This fact alone seems sufficient to turn the scale. Lord Mayo's visit to the Suez Canal and the conclusions to which it has led His Excellency, show that he is neither unable nor unwilling to realise practically the truth, that now is the time to urge on the Government of England the necessity for immediate action in the too long delayed question of a railway between India and Europe, whatever route it may be advisable to follow.

A FANCY DRESS BALL AT MADRAS.

Lent comes upon us early this year, and the festivities that Ash Wednesday cuts short, have to be crowded into fewer weeks than usual. The result is that our gay butterflies have been nearly knocked over of late. Dance followed dance so closely that people began to get tired and blasé, when an event, reserved for the end of the season—the Carnival week—roused up our languid dandies and over-danced ladies to a condition of preternatural energy. Mrs. Silver's fancy dress ball, for which invitations had been issued while the heat of last summer yet lingered with us, came near, and great was the stir and flutter among those who had accepted invitations at the cost of having to find some costume of outlandish cut and strange appearance. Profound were the consultations with tailors and milliners, and deep were the researches into such historical works as were adorned with plates. The costume of *the* period was neglected, the latest fashions were of no account, but the costumes of all the periods except the present were the subject of the most tender anxiety. Many people sent to Europe and had their dresses sent out overland; but perhaps the majorities entrusted themselves in the hands of local artists, who made a pretty penny by the event.

The ball came off on Thursday night (4th February), and the result was all that could have been anticipated, even from the great pains that had been taken to make it a success. Hostess and guests did their parts equally well. To add to the accommodation of her spacious rooms and verandahs, Mrs. Silver had had a large balcony erected with a flight of steps leading direct from the upper floor to a supper marquee erected in the compound; and an excellent band awaited the assembling of the company. Soon the guests began to arrive in motley groups. Stately marquesses led in by Robin Hoods, Greek peasant girls leaning in perfect confidence on the arms of ferocious looking Turks, Marie Stuarts promenading with A. B. Sailors of the period, and Highlanders, Venetians, Gypsies and Cavaliers, quizzing and chaffing each other on their strange attire. It was funny to see the difficulty people had in recognising each other. "How are you, my boy?" says a cavalier with shaven face and flowing love-locks, to a sailor who is hitching up his trousers *a la* T. P. Cooke, "Who the deuce are you?" says the bold mariner, thinking he ought to recognise the voice, but utterly ignorant of the fact that he played billiards with this tremendous swell three hours before when bushy whiskers adorned his manly cheeks and no suspicion of curl attached to his close-cropped cranium. Alas! sacrifices have been made that may yet be repented. Whiskers, the result of much careful cultivation, have been ruthlessly destroyed at the shrine of artistic unity, and gay cavaliers will have to pass through a miserable period of stubbliness before they can again be their hirsute selves.

There were three special sets of quadrilles—the Card set, the Seasons set, and the Powder set. To dance in the Card set, one must be a King or Queen of hearts or diamonds or clubs or spades; to dance in the Seasons set, one must have some pretentions to represent spring, summer, autumn or winter; and for the Powder set it is necessary to have your own chesnut locks well floured before leaving home, and to wear a dress of the Louis Quinze period. Very pretty looked the marquesses with their white ringlets, silk petticoats, and sweeping trains; and very funny looked some of the gentlemen in knee-breeches and swords. There was evident about them a certain air of anxiety, caused doubtless by an awful fear that the unaccustomed costume may have been turned the wrong way round, or buried, or have become otherwise inimical to the dignity of the wearer; and, then, swords require a deal of attention from those not accustomed to wear them every day. The men have always the worst of it at a fancy dress ball. A woman is at home in a fine dress of any possible cut; but dress a man in any thing out of the common and he cannot get rid of the idea that he is a "terrible guy." Of course, there is a great consolation in feeling that everybody else is looking as foolish as yourself; and even if it should happen that one or two favoured guests should come in plain dress to see the fun, it is pleasant to feel that you are making a fool of yourself in good company. *Apropos* of that, there were a few, a very few, gentlemen on this occasion dressed in the lugubrious garb of the period, and we have no doubt that their presence caused an extra blush or two to adorn the cheeks of their disguised acquaintances. "Confound So-and-So, what is he doing here with his solemn face and go-to-meeting clothes? Why does not he make a guy of himself like the rest of us? might have been heard muttered under slouched hats at the beginning of the evening. But as a single sane man in a community of lunatics feels himself to be the only madman there, so the few men in plain dress soon came under the subtle influence of fashion, and became more ashamed of their sad-coloured garments than the most outrageous guy of them all.

After supper, the fun as usual at that period of the evening, became more fast and furious. While the musicians were refreshing the inner man, deft fingers touched the key board of the pianoforte to the tune of "Tullochgoram;" and immediately, all the Highlanders, reinforced by many who felt northern blood stirring under southern costumes, were dancing the quick measure of the reel as vigorously as if they were inhaling the cool air of a Highland valley instead of the air of India at a very respectable temperature. This dance was continued in true Scotch style as long as a dancer could be found with breath enough in his body to go on, and ultimately two worthy sons of Scotia held the floor alone. While the quadrille was being formed, and the marquesses were chatting with their cavaliers or looking after their trains, an awful apparition was seen in their midst. Bounding among the dancers with agile but noiseless tread, was a creature clad in black. His feet were black, his legs were black, his body was black, his face was black, his horns were black, his tail was black—all except the silver-gilt harpoon at the tip—and the only things about him that were not black were his horrid glaring eyes, and nasty red mouth. This demon flitted from set to set assaulting the men and frightening the women, and when half a dozen gallant cavaliers sought to catch him, he only shook his tail in derision and bounded off to new mischiefs. The ball was kept up with great spirit till a late hour in the morning, when all the Kings and Queens and Knights and Ladies went to bed thoroughly delighted with the entertainment that had been set before their majesties and suites by the hostess of that night.

A friend, who has a good memory for such things, has brought away the following list of costumes "in his head." It is by no means complete, but it does great credit to the head in question, after having passed with its accompanying booty through Mrs. Silver's supper room:—

The Powder Quadrille was composed of—

All of the period Louis XIV.

- The Master of Napier—Mrs. Silver.
- Mr. Dalrymple—Mrs. Fordyce.
- Colonel Robertson—Mrs. Michael.
- Mr. Garstin—Mrs Ellis.
- Captain Gore—Mrs. Murray.
- Mr. Brockman—Mrs. Scott.
- „ Mackenzie—Miss Hewetson.
- Captain Borrodaile—Mrs. Brockman.

The Card Quadrille was composed of—

Mrs. Rierson Arbuthnot—Queen of Hearts.
„ Lodwick—Queen of Diamonds.
„ Allan—Queen of Spades.
„ Hobbs—Queen of Clubs.
Mr. Lodwick—King of Hearts.
„ Loch—King of Spades
Col. Denison—King of Dimonds.
„ Drury—King of Clubs.

The Season Quadrille was composed of—

Miss Drury—Winter—Capt. Campbell.
„ Drury—Summer—Mr. O'Grady.
„ Thornhill—Autumn—Mr. Watts.
„ Macgregor—Spring.

The two Miss Hadaways—Greek Peasants.
Mrs. Hadaway—A Greek Costume.
Major Hobbs—A Greek Costume.
„ Griffin—Robin Hood.
Mr. Chisholm—A Sailor afterwards "the old gentleman."
Mr. Stevenson—A Sailor.
Captain John Taylor—A Sailor.
Mr. Henslowe—Dr. Faustus.
Miss Henslowe—A Flower Girl.
„ F. Henslowe—Morning.
Mrs. Hunter Blair—Night.
„ Colvin Smith do.
Dr. Colvin Smith—A Turkish Costume.
Capt. Beaver—A Chinese Costume.
Miss Bittleston—A Swiss Peasant.
„ Julia Bittleston—Rowena (Ivanhoe.)
Mrs. Haines—A Marquese.
„ Kinderaley do.
Miss Garstin do.
Dr. Harris—Giovanni.
Mrs. Harris—A Gipsy.
Miss. Fraser—Zorlina.
„ King—A Spanish Costume.
„ Cooke—A Neapolitan.
Mrs. Callwell—A Spanish Lady.
Captain Callwell—A Spanish Gentleman.
Mr. A. McIvor—Highland Costume.
Dr. Duff— do.
Mr. Mayne— do.
Mrs. Yeldham—Wattean Costume.
„ Chambers—A Marquese.
Captain Yeldham—Laparello.
Mr. Donald Robertson—A Court Fool, afterwards Dinah.
Mr. Brockman—A Cavalier.
Mr. Atholl Macgregor—An Eastern Costume.
Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Taylor—Eastern Costumes.
Major Michael—A French Court Dress.
Major St. Hill—An Albanian Costume.
Mrs. Borrodaile—A Marquese.
Major Dyer—Tom the Rasher.
„ Dyer—A Vivandiere.
Mr. Grose—Pierre de Medici, 16th Century.
Dr. Montgomery—An English Gentleman temp. George II.
Dr. Ranking—do. George I.
Cap. Moberly—A Venetian.
Miss Donald—A Marquese.
Mr. Donald—An English Court Dress of last century.
Cap. Whigham—Gentleman, temp. Charles I.
Cap. Fitzgerald—Dick Turpin.
Mrs. Mackenzie—Starlight.
Capt. Maunsell—Courtier temp. George II.
Capt. Penny—A Neapolitan Fisherman.
Miss Gordon—A Tambourine Girl.
Mr. W Cooke—An Italian Peasant.
Dr. Hunter—An Eastern Costume.
Miss Hunter—A Flower Girl.
Mrs. Cornish—A Peasant of Southern France.
Mrs. Cox—A Spanish Lady.
Mrs. Webster—Costume from Favorita.
Mrs. O'Brien—A Court Dress Louis XV.
Captain Wavel—Fra Diavolo.
Mr. Edmund Lecot—Figaro.
Mrs. Neild—Diana of the Chase.
Major Neild—A Hunter.
Miss Loudon—Morning.
Dr. Paul—Gentleman, temp. George I.
Mr. Pogson—An American Slave-driver.
Mrs. Pogson—A Spanish Costume.
Mrs. Weldon—Mary Queen of Scots.
Mr. Blaikie—Don Juan.

—*Madras Times, Feb.* 6.

We take the following additional names from the *Madras Mail*:—

The Hon'ble A. J. Arbuthnot—Evening Dress.
Mr. Rierson Arbuthnot—Evening Dress.
Mr. A. J. B. Atkinson—Spanish Nobleman.
Miss Aratoon—Armenian Costumes.
Lady Bittleston—Evening Dress.
Mrs. Barrow—Evening Dress.
Colonel Barrow—ditto.
Mr. Banbury—Noble of the period of George I.
Mr. Barclay—Hamlet.
Mr. Hunter Blair—Court Dress.
Mr. Boyson—A Spanish Gentleman.
Mr. Walter Campbell—Summer.
Miss Cooper—A Hollandaise.
Mr. H. Cormiah—Don Giovanni.
Mr. Curtis—English Gentleman temp. 18th Century.
Mr. Dalyell—A Fox-hunter.
Major Dane—Black Domino.
The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis—Evening Dress.
Captain Edgcome—A Moldavian Gentleman.
Captain Ewing—French Court Dress.
Colonel Fordyce—A Venetian Nobleman.
Mrs. Furnell—Donna Elvira ("Don Giovanni.")
Miss Harris—Zerlina in "Fra Diavolo."
Mr. Howell—Diplomatic Costume.
Mr. Liddell—Period of Louis XIV.
Miss Lawder—A Peasant.
Mrs. Lawson—Maid Marian.
Mr. Lawson—English Court Dress.
Mrs. Moberly—A Blue Domino.
Miss Macintire—A Siamese.
Major Michael—French Court Dress.
Mrs. Maude—The muse of Poetry.
Mr. Maude—An Italian Noble.
Dr. Murray—Period of Charles I.
Mr. Lewis McIver—Autumn.
Mr. O'Brien—A Swiss.
Miss Puckle—A Sicilian Peasant.
Mrs. H. D. Phillips—A Marquise.
The Hon'ble H. D. Phillips—Evening Dress.
Mr. Peterkin—A Neapolitan Fisherman.
Dr. Reynolds—An Irish character.
Colonel Silver—Period of Charles II.
Major Shaw Stewart—ditto.
Mr. Sutherland—A Knight Templar.
Colonel Travers—A Zouave.
Mr. Turnbull—A Zouave.
Colonel Wilson—A Native Costume.
Dr. Stanborough—A Doctor time George III.

BOMBAY.

The Rev. C. Kirk.—We understand that the Rev. C. Kirk, Junior Chaplain, is appointed to do duty a the Presidency until further orders.

The Legislative Council of Bombay will meet in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Wednesday the 17th instant, at noon.

The Steamer "Arabia" left the Madras Roads on the 3rd instant to carry about 35 Chinese and Burmese convicts from Calicut to Bombay.

Postal Notice.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Zanzibar, per Buteela *Hurreepursad* on the 11th instant (to-day) at 9 A.M.

A Native Raja.—His Highness Yencutsing Coochetsing, Raja of Cutch, arrived here on Monday last with about thirty followers.

Principal Sudder Ameenship at Surat.—We learn from a correspondent that Mr. Muckoondrai Munecrai assumed charge of his office as Principal Sudder Ameen at Surat last week.

The S. S. "Gunga."—This vessel, of the B. and B. S. S. Co., sailed yesterday—not on Tuesday—for Suez. She took the following additional passengers:—Mons. Loup and Mr. S. Hakoon.

Suicide.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at Camateepoora Bazaar road, touching the death of Lingee, woman, who, in the opinion of the jury, had committed suicide by drowning while insane from illness.

Small Cause Court.—Yesterday Mr. O'Leary gave a verdict in favour of Moosa Mahomed and Calloo Moosa, and against T. D. Hewett, for Rs. 645, being the value of wooden furniture hired by defendant from plaintiffs, and which the former had retained and refused to restore to the latter.

Vakeels' Examination.—The examination of candidates for the office of pleader for the High Court, Appellate side, will take place on the 8th proximo. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, have been appointed to be the examiners.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Abdool Kadur, head clerk in the export department, Carnac Bunder, was again charged yesterday before the Acting Chief Magistrate with fraudulently misapplying in criminal breach of trust the sum of ten rupees, the property of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, and was on conviction sentenced to be imprisoned in the County Jail for three months.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of H. E. the Governor, at the Race Course, Byculla, this evening:—

March	Alexandra	Rudolphson.
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Selection (Op)	Nabucco	Verdi.
Waltz	Stella Colas	Maanen.
Air and Chorus (Op)	Faust	Gounod.
Quadrille	Orphee aux Enfers	Strauss.
Galop	Excursion Train	Musgrast.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its library rooms on Thursday, the 11th instant, (to-day) at 4 P.M.

There will be a ballot for the election of Pestonjee Muncherjee, Esq., G.G.M.C., and Bryan M. King, Esq., partner Messrs. George S. King and Co., who have been duly proposed and seconded as members of the Society.

Chevalier Dr. von Scherzer, who is in charge of the scientific section of the Austrian Expedition to Asia and America, and is at present in Bombay, has been invited to be present at the meeting, and the Honorary President, Dr. Wilson, will, in the absence of the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, preside and give a running lecture on our Museum and other matters connected with Oriental Antiquities and Research.

The Criminal Sessions.—The first Criminal Sessions of this year opened on Tuesday the 2nd instant, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent, and terminated yesterday. There were in all twenty-eight cases, comprising two of culpable homicide amounting to murder; two of attempt to murder; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of kidnapping from lawful guardianship; two of offering a gratification to a public servant; one of taking a gratification; four of cheating; one of criminal breach of trust; ten of theft; three of house-breaking and theft; and one of an unnatural offence. These cases implicated 38 prisoners, of whom 30 were convicted and 8 found not guilty. One prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life; and the periods of the other sentences were as follows:—1 for ten years, 1 for five years, 2 for four years, 8 for three years, 1 for two years and a half, 7 for two years, 3 for eighteen months, 4 for one year, 1 for six months, and 1 for three months.

A Suspicious Death.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, concerning the death of a native female child. It appears from the evidence of the sister of the deceased that her mother was nurse in a Parsee's house, and that on the evening of the 28th ultimo, about 7 o'clock, the latter went out, taking the child with her. She returned alone late at night and went to bed without informing anybody as to what had become of the child. On the same night the child was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital by a policeman, and from the evidence of Dr. Stedman, second surgeon of the hospital, it appeared that it was reported to him by the apprentice on duty, that Mr. Anderson, the apothecary, had removed a common pin from the anterior fontanelle (or the opening between the bones of the head over the forehead.) The next day symptoms of lock-jaw set in, and the child died on the 31st ultimo. From a *post mortem* examination held on the body, Dr. Stedman considered that the injury caused by the pin was the cause of death. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had met her death by a pin having been inserted between the bones of the head, but that there was no evidence to show who placed the pin where it was found.

Road Improvements—Some months ago we mentioned that improvements were being carried out in the way of road widening from Parsee Bazaar Street to the New Market and in the approach to Elphinstone Circle by Apollo Street. The wall of the Secretariat com pound was removed and a large slice taken from the compound and laid with road metal, thus doubling the width of Apollo street at that part. After this had been done, there was, we believe, some difficulty in getting the military authorities to give up the old Town Major's office to demolition, without which it would have been impossible to complete the plan of widening this entrance to the Circle. The difficulty, however, was overcome, and the Adjutant General's and Town Major's Department transferred to the Town Hall Buildings, and the old Town Major's office was numbered amongst the things that were. The ground on which it stood is now being metalled, so that from the junction of Hummum Street with Apollo Street the road leading into Bombay Green has been doubled in width, thus affording much needed additional accommodation for traffic, and providing a fine open entrance to the western side of the Elphinstone Circle. Hummum Street, too, by which an immense number of carts and other vehicles pass from Meadow Street to Apollo Street, is being widened from the south-west corner of the Secretariat to its junction with Apollo Street. This road was a mere lane in which there was little more than room for one vehicle to pass another, but by knocking down partof the Secretariat out-buildings this road also is doubled in width from the point mentioned. So that with but little inconvenience to anyone, great improvements have been made to two much frequented roads in the Fort, which must prove to be an immense advantage.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

The troops expected by H. M.'s troop-ship *Malabar*, which is timed to arrive on the 13th February, are as under, and will, on arrival, be distributed as follows:—

For Deolalee.—Head Quarters and 2 Batteries 6th Brigade R. A., 12 officers, 5 ladies, and 2 children, 153 men, 24 women, and 40 children. C-14 R. A., 13 men. E-14 R. A., 15 men and 4 women. 95th Foot, 2 officers, 115 men, 6 women and 8 children.

For Pooaa.—B-14 R. A., 13 men, and 2 women. F-14 R. A., 14 men and 2 women. G-14 R. A., 10 men and 6 women. E-18 R. A., 16 men and 3 women. F-18 R. A., 14 men.

For Kirkee.—E. Brigade R. H. A., 4 officers, 79 men, 6 women and 2 children. D-18 R. A., 10 men. 2 Batteries 6th Brigade R. A., 8 officers, 3 ladies, 1 officer's child, 150 men, 20 women and 34 children.

For Ahmedabad.—D-14 R. A., 10 men. A-18 R. A., 10 men and 4 women. 49th Foot, 2 officers, 25 men, 7 women and 5 children.

For Kurrachee.—B-18 R. A., 2 men and 1 woman. 104th Foot, 3 officers, 31 men, 1 woman and 5 children. 106th Foot, 5 officers, 70 men, 2 women and 2 children.

For Beypore.—A-14 R. A., 26 men. Drafts B-14 will be sent to Poona *en route* to Secunderabad.

For Vingorla.—C-18 R. A., 10 men.

Other Officers.—Royal Artillery, 3 officers, 1 lady, and 1 child. Staff, 1 officer. These officers will receive orders from the Brigade Major, Bombay Garrison.

The troops for Deolalee, Kirkee, and Poona will be landed on the evening of the day succeeding that of their arrival, and will proceed to their destination by special trains.

The troops for Ahmedabad will be landed at the same time and place as the above. They will sleep in the troop shed, and proceed by the 7 A.M. train next morning to Bulsar *en route* to Ahmedabad.

The baggage of the troops for Deolalee, Poona, Kirkee, and Ahmedabad will be placed in separate barges on the day of the arrival of the troop-ship, and will be taken to the Carnac Bunder early next morning under a guard of 1 officer and 12 men, when it will be loaded in vans by coolies.

The troops will have tea and biscuit served out at the Carnac Bunder.

The troops for Kurrachee, Beypore, and Vingorla will, with their baggage, be transhipped to the respective mail steamers on the day succeeding that of their arrival at 8 A.M.

Any men or women unfit to travel by rail will be landed on the evening of the day of arrival at the Apollo Bunder, and be conveyed to the Hospital, Colaba Sanitarium.

A wiseacre of Birmingham has just published the valuable discovery made many years ago that the letters composing Mr. Gladstone's name in Greek make 666, "the number of the beast."

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., secretaries and treasurers of the company—Mr. J. G. Smith in the chair—for the purpose of having submitted to them the following resolution:—

"That the directors be, and they are, hereby authorized from time to time, at their discretion, to sell all or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings of the company, either by public auction or private contract, and to empower the purchaser or purchasers of such or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings to take all necessary steps to recover the same, or at his or their discretion to compromise any or either of the debts sold to him or them with the debtor or debtors."

Mr. Motiram Bhugubhoy asked some questions with reference to the suit against the timber merchants, and, in answer, was informed that a written statement for a suit in the High Court had been filed. In answer to Mr. Motiram it was also stated that the directors had sold Rs. 6,800 worth of stores and plant, and that the remainder was for sale. The Chairman, at Mr. Motiram's request, read a letter sent by the directors of the company to the official liquidator of the Alliance Financial Association, threatening to take legal steps against that Association for payment of the amount due to the company according to compromise. The Chairman said they had received no answer to that letter, but that they had been assured that all the papers were ready for the enforcement of a call on the contributories of the Alliance Financial Association. Mr. Motiram proceeded to declaim vehemently that the official liquidator of the Alliance Financial was very slow, and that they had been told the same thing six months ago, and appeared to be of opinion that the directors of the company should take legal proceedings against the official liquidator so as to get in the money soon. The Chairman said the motion he intended to propose might enable them to get in the money sooner, because the directors would then have power to sell their claim. Mr. Motiram asked how much it was expected would be received out of the Rs. 1,08,653 which was due to them by the Alliance Financial Association, and was told that the amount expected was about Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 80,000. The Chairman then proposed the motion printed above, which was seconded by Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy. Mr. Motiram Bhugubhoy proposed an amendment to the effect that the directors be authorised to sell by public auction, within three months from this date, the claim against the Alliance Financial Association, and the claims against all defaulting shareholders, to be sold, each name singly; and that the purchaser or purchasers be empowered to take all necessary steps to recover the assets, debts, or outstandings purchased by them. This amendment was seconded by Mr. Tribhovundass Nathoobhoy, but on the question being put to the meeting, the Chairman's resolution was carried by a majority.

THE LOCAL FUNDS BILL.

The following is the report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, on the "Bill to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute local committees for the due administration of such funds."

"Your Select Committee have considered the Bill committed to them by your Council, and beg to report that they have adopted the Bill as laid before your Council subject to the following amendments.

In Section II. of the Bill an alteration has been made in the constitution of the Local Fund Committees by providing for a minimum of members and for a proportion of them being other than Government Officers.

A Section (No. VII.) has been introduced to provide rules for rating the cess in villages entirely or partly alienated.

In Section VIII. an amendment has been made to enable "occupants" of land not being "superior holders" to recover the cess from tenants or joint occupants.

A Section (No. X.) has been added to invest the Local Fund Committee with control of funds other than those derived from the cess on the land revenue.

In Section XI. a provision has been made for the publication of the accounts in the district vernacular papers.

Section XIV. gives legal force to the proceedings hitherto taken in the spirit of this enactment.

Section XV. exempts the Province of Sind, where a similar law is already in force, and the city of Bombay, from the operation of this law.

Other minor amendments have been introduced.

Your Committee now recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

B. H. Ellis.
S. Mansfield.
L. H. Bayley.

With reservation with respect to Section VII.

Mungouldass Nuthoobhoy.

SPORTING.

Gentlemen who have subscribed to the Bombay Races for 1869, and those intending to subscribe, are requested to have the goodness to send their subscriptions either to undersigned or pay them into the Oriental Bank Corporation to the credit of the Western India Turf Club.

F. F. Arbuthnot,
8th February 1869. Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY RACES, 1869.

Fourth Day, Thursday, February 11.

The following are the entries for to-day's Races:—

Ali Shah's Cup.

Nadursha. Secunder.

Drawing-room Stakes.

Promised Land. Hungarian..
Melbourne.

Merchant's Purse.

Tiger. Sunbeam.
Mainstay. Shaheen.
Grandmaster.

Galloway Handicap.

Teheran. Lottery.
Syed Ahmed. Whitefoot.
Nadur.

Hack Handicap.

Hope. Hopshee.
Camel. Charlie.
Antalo. Grey Leg.

CRICKET.

A match was played on Tuesday between the Bombay Union Cricket Club and the G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Club, resulting in the defeat of the latter by an innings and nine runs. The scores were—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. Glens, hit wicket	3	ct. Burns	0	
„ Stephens, leg before wicket	3	ct. Baird	6	
„ Wilks, b. Burns	4	Run out	2	
„ Clarke, do.	0	b. Burns	0	
„ Hampton, do.	1	b. DeSouza	5	
„ Pattison do.	0	Do.	4	
„ Dewey, Jr., ct. Gahagan	19	ct. Wainright	3	
„ Borthwick, run out	11	b. Burns	4	
„ Dewey, Sr., b. DeSouza	1	Not out	1	
„ McDougall, not out	0	ct. Haywood	1	
„ Hanson, b. DeSouza	0	b. Burns	3	
Byes	12		8	
Wides	2		1	
	Total... 56		Total... 35	
			56	
			Grand Total... 91	

BOMBAY UNION CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings

F. DeSouza	ct Wilks	9	
W. Wainright	b. Hampton	15	
T. Saunders	ct. Borthwick	28	
J. Burns	ct. Dewey, Sr.	19	
J. Baird	b. Hampton	2	
D. Munday	Do.	0	
J. Haywood	Do.	9	
P. Ryan	ct. Borthwick	0	
J. Walsh	Run out	2	
J. Mcanelt	ct. Dewey, Sr.	0	
H. Fernly	Not out	0	
	Byes	13	
	Wides	7	
	Total...	100	

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS, 1869.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent.)

Eighth Day, Wednesday, 10th February.

A Dismissal.—Ismail Ebrahim, charged with committing an unnatural offence, was found not guilty and dismissed.

Theft.—Jackee Enas was charged with theft in a building used as a dwelling-house. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

House-breaking and Theft.—Essub Balla was charged with having on 4th January broken into the house of Vishnaram Gungaram by night and stolen silver ornaments and other property. He pleaded guilty, saying he was drunk at the time; and was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

Assault.—Ranoo Shooba was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months for having caused grievous hurt.

Attempt to Cheat.—Aboo Hajee Ali, Moorlidhur Buldeo, and Luloo Mukun were charged with attempting to cheat.

Mr. Branson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Budrooden Tyabjee for the defence.

The circumstances for the prosecution were that the prosecutor, Yacoob Currim came to Bombay in October last to buy cloth. The first prisoner offered to show him where to get cheap goods, and took him to the house of the second. Moorlidhur said he had no cloth, and sent out the first prisoner to ask about cloth elsewhere, and the third to ascertain as to the genuineness of the two notes for Rs. 1,000 each which the prosecutor had given him. The prisoners never returned, and so the prosecutor asked for a warrant.

The jury found all the prisoners guilty of cheating, and His Lordship passed sentence on each of rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Taking a Gratification.—Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy was charged with having taken a gratification.

Mr. Latham appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Macpherson for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was that prisoner, whilst a servant of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company as loading clerk, had on the 25th December accepted a bribe of one rupee from one Cumrooden in order to book some luggage.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty and he was accordingly dismissed.

The Sessions were then declared closed.

BOMBAY AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society was held at the Depository on Tuesday evening. There was a pretty good attendance, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson occupied the chair.

The Rev. D. C. Boyd read the following abstract of the report by the committee for the past year:—

Printing.—During the past year the printing of the first volume of the new edition of the Marathi New Testament, consisting of two thousand copies, was completed. It contains the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles; and it has been agreed to sell it at four annas per copy. The printing of the second volume will be commenced forthwith, a new supply of paper having just arrived from the Parent Society. Preparation for the printing of a new edition of the Marathi Bible is going on. It was stated in last report that Mr. Molesworth's Notes on the Marathi New Testament and his Review of the Gujerathi Scripture Vocabulary of technical terms, with the remarks made on the Notes and Review by certain members of the Marathi Translation Sub-committee, had been ordered to be printed so as to become serviceable in the work of the revision of the Marathi scriptures. These have been printed and furnished to the members of the Marathi Translation Sub-committee, who are now engaged in the revision of the portion of the Marathi Bible of the last edition assigned to them. Owing to the smallness of the stock of the Gujerathi four Gospel volumes and of separate Gospels, the committee have sanctioned, on the suggestion of the Rev. J. Wallace, the printing in small type of a new edition of the Gospels and the Acts in Gujerathi, consisting of five thousand copies—half to be bound in one volume, and half in detached portions. Mr. Wallace, under whose care the edition is to be printed, has been requested to introduce into it certain joint letters recommended by the Gujerathi Translation Sub-committee. There were 7,968 copies of the Scriptures, whole and in portions, received during the year at the depot in Bombay. Of these 5,028 were received as grants; 941 were returned out of the issues of former years; 70 were received from the Irish Presbyterian Mission Press, Surat; and 1,929 from the Oriental Press. The grants were as follows:—4,227 from the Parent Society; 600 from the North India Auxiliary; 200 from the Madras Auxiliary; and 1 from a gentleman in Bombay. In addition to the number of Scriptures above stated, the Parent Society have granted at the request of this committee five hundred reams of printing paper. The value of the Scriptures and of the printing paper received from the Parent Society in the year am

THEATRICAL SCANDALS.

Some of our contemporaries have been protesting very properly against the immodest dress, or rather want of dress, in which women are now accustomed to appear upon the stage. Unfortunately, however, this parade of indecorum is not confined to the performers. Playgoers of twenty or thirty years go will recollect the throng of shameless women who used to frequent certain parts of the theatres. It was to the Queen that the public manners were indebted for the suppression of the scandal. Her Majesty refused to enter a playhouse where such creatures were admitted, and the managers were obliged to shut them out. We regret to notice some symptoms which seem to indicate that the old abuse is beginning to creep back again. Of course it would be absurd to expect a manager to stand at his doors and turn away every one who failed to produce authoritative and unequivocal vouchers of respectability. But there can be no difficulty in preventing any flagrant improprieties of dress or behaviour among the frequenters of the house; and managers for their own sakes should see to this. Even people who are by no means abashed by dancing girls in scanty gauze are not necessarily prepared for the effrontery of the *demi-monde* in the boxes. Nobody can have been much to the theatres of late without noticing the tendency of this class to display themselves in the most conspicuous places. Even if their dress and looks did not betray them, their tipsy chatter and uproarious behaviour would compel the attention of the house. At one of the smaller theatres, a few nights ago, a couple of women in men's clothes had the audacity to appear in a private box, not hidden behind the curtains, but impudently defying the audience. Complaints were made both to the officers of the theatre and the police, but without effect. It is, we are afraid, impossible to acquit managers altogether of complicity in these scandals. At the price of a private box anybody can purchase the privilege of outraging public decency in the most offensive and prominent way. Whenever the music-halls get up an agitation for dramatic privileges there is a chorus of virtuous indignation from the theatrical managers at the vile company to be found in those resorts. It would seem, however, that some of the managers, when they can turn a penny by it, are quite ready to borrow the idiotic songs and filthy *can-cans* of the music-halls, and take care not to shut their doors against the sort of people who naturally follow in the track of such entertainments.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE FLEET OF THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The steamship *Deccan*, the latest addition to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, built and engined by Messrs. William Denny, Brothers, of Dumbarton, was taken to Stokes Bay for an official trial on Thursday, the 7th January. The *Deccan*, which closely approximates in size and burden to the celebrated *Himalaya*, is one of the large class of steamships provided by the Peninsular and Oriental Company to meet the requirements of their new postal contracts in the East, and will leave Southampton for India in the course of a few days. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 345ft.; breadth of beam, 42ft.; depth of hold, 30½ft.; builders' measurement, 3,001; gross tonnage, 3,128. She is fitted with engines of 600 nominal horse-power (indicating 2,730 during Thursday's trial), diameter of cylinders, 76in., and length of stroke, 4ft.; and has a four-bladed propeller of 18ft. 10in. diameter, with a pitch of 27½ to 30ft., weighing 12½ tons. Two runs at the measured mile showed the following results:—5·03 Run.—Steam, 25lb.; vacuum, 28in.; revolutions, 52; knots, 12·950. 2d Run.—Steam, 25lb.; vacuum, 28 in.; revolutions, 52; knots, 14·516, the true mean speed being 13·733 knots per hour. There was a light westerly breeze blowing at the time, and the sea perfectly smooth; barometer, 30·39. The total weight of coals, water, stores, &c., on board was 1,256 tons, and the steamer's draught of water was 18ft. 5in. forward and 19ft. aft, the mean draught being 18ft. 8½in. The heating surface of the boilers is 12,504 square feet, firegrate surface 420 square feet, and condensing surface 5,864 square feet. On leaving Stokes Bay the *Deccan's* head was put to sea, and she round the Isle of Wight, steaming from the Warner Light (a stiff westerly breeze which was found to be blowing outside the Wight compelling her to run several miles out to sea) to the Needles in two hours 35 minutes. After rounding the island a visit was made to a company's sailing ship *Indus*, bound to India with a cargo of machinery, which has been detained by adverse winds for over a fortnight at the Motherbank, where a large fleet of fine windbound vessels is lying waiting for a favourable change of wind. The *Deccan* is commanded by Captain J. R. Kellock. During the trip a sumptuous *déjeuner* was served in the *Deccan's* noble saloon, presided over by Mr. Hadow, (Chairman of the Company), who after the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured, proposed "Success to the *Deccan*, and the Health of her Builders." In the course of his remarks the Chairman said that the directors were determined by building ships of large size and tonnage to carry out the arrangements of the Government in a liberal way, and he hoped and believed that the new contracts would prove equally advantageous to the Government and the public, and be highly beneficial to the great and increasing traffic with India and the East. He expressed the perfect satisfaction of the directors with the manner in which the Messrs. Denny had completed the *Deccan* in every department. Mr. Denny responded to the toast in a humorous speech, and proposed "Success to the Peninsular and Oriental Company," which was acknowledged by Mr. Hadow. A sister ship to the *Deccan*, to be named the *Hindostan*, of 3,000 tons and 600-horse power, is building at Messrs. Day and Co.'s ironworks at Southampton, and will be ready for sea in August. The steam fleet owned by the Peninsular and Oriental Company comprises a total of 48 ocean-going vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 85,632 tons and 18,620-horse power.

MR. GLADSTONE ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The following correspondence appears in the *New York Times* of Dec. 28:—

No. 79, Third Avenue, Saturday, Dec. 26, 1868.

To the Editor of the *New York Times*,—With many others who know Mr. Gladstone well, and esteem him as among the ablest, if not the first, of England's great men, I had been pained at some words he uttered about our country in the time of the great conflict. The following letter breathes the spirit of his statesmanship and magnanimity. I wrote to it after his elevation to the head of the British Ministry, I thought its publication would do good, and I wrote to him to obtain his permission, which was cheerfully granted in the following note received by the last steamer.—Respectfully, C. Edwards Lester.

REPLY TO MR. LESTER.

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Dec. 11, 1868.

Sir,—Mr. Gladstone desires me to convey to you his very sincere thanks for the kind expression contained in your letter of the 25th ult. I am directed to inform you that you have his entire consent to publish the letter, of which you inclosed a copy, should you think proper so to do.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, William B. Gurdon.

C. E. Lester, Esq., New York.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER TO MR. LESTER.

11, Carlton-house-terrace, August 8, 1867.

Sir,—Your letter of Nov. 30, 1866, arrived in London while I was on the continent of Europe. I did not receive it till the time when the session of parliament began, and I then postponed replying to it in the hope that by a careful perusal of the work you were so good as to send me, on "The Glory and Shame of England," I might qualify myself to show, that if not worthy, I was at least sensible, of your kindness. I have not yet completed that perusal, in consequence of the heavy pressure of public duties on my time. But I have read a good portion of the work, and with great interest. I am quite satisfied of the justice of its intention toward my country. I am not so satisfied of the uniform justice of its execution. But I am aware that arrogance and self-confidence are among our national faults; that we require to be taken down—so to speak—by the estimates that others form of us; that the more plain-spoken those estimates are, the better for us; and that even if they occasionally err on the side of severity, we shall not seriously suffer by the error, while we may and ought greatly to gain by the criticism in general. All such criticisms should help every Englishman individually who is called upon to discharge public duties in forming a strong and earnest resolution to discharge them with the aid of Almighty to the best of his feeble powers. For this help, I, on my own part, sincerely thank you. I must also thank you for the favourable and friendly tone of all such notices as I have met in the work. They are much beyond my desert. With respect to the opinion I publicly expressed, at a period during the war, that the South had virtually succeeded in achieving its independence, I could not be surprised, or offended, if the expression of such an opinion at such a time had been treated in your work much less kindly than the notices I find at pages 529-533. I must confess that I was wrong; that I took too much upon myself in expressing such an opinion. Yet the motive was not bad. My "sympathies" were then where they had long before been, where they are now—with the whole American people. I, probably like many Europeans, did not understand the nature and working of the American Union. I had imbibed, conscientiously if erroneously, an opinion that twenty or twenty-four millions of the North would be happier, and would be stronger (of course assuming that they would hold together) without the South than with it, and also that the negroes would be much nearer to emancipation under a Southern government than under the old system of the Union, which had not at that date (August, 1862) been abandoned, and which always appeared to me to place the whole power of the North at the command of the slave-holding interest of the South. As far as regards the special or separate interest of England in the matter, I, differing from many others, had always contended that it was best for our interest that the Union should be left entire. Forgive these details on a matter which has now lost its interest. I have only to conclude by renewing my thanks, and by expressing my most earnest desire that your country, already so great, may grow, prosper, and flourish more and more, for its own benefit, and for the benefit of the world.—Believe me, sir, yours, &c.,

W. E. Gladstone.

C. Edwards Lester, Esq., New York.

DOMESTIC QUARRELS AND THEIR SEASONS.

The Divorce Court opened on Tuesday with 206 cases on the list. This may be thought a large number, but, as in other matters, we are far behind the Americans. We learn from a Chicago paper that in that city alone there were 460 petitions for divorce laid before the courts during last year. This is formidable collection of persons who have not found in marriage the greatest good life has to offer, but our Chicago contemporary discusses the subject with great equanimity. The number "might have been greater, perhaps, without producing any general catastrophe." That is, of course a comfort. It is observed that the wives were suitors for divorce in a majority of 176 cases, and that the month of June was the one most fatal to matrimonial happiness, or, as our contemporary puts it "both sexes were on the rampage about that time." Another bad month was October, owing to the fact "that about that time many persons are making their domestic arrangements for the winter." Chicago seems likely to preserve the reputation it has gained as sort of "depôt" for quarrelsome husbands and wives, and it will be evident from the short extracts we have given that journalists do not think it necessary to make themselves miserable over the circumstance.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

FREEMASONRY.

(Daily News, January 14.)

Has the Prince of Wales been made a freemason? "Who can tell?" is the burden of a ballad being warbled in many a fashionable drawing-room just now, and "who can tell?" is the answer given by English freemasons, when asked the meaning of a little paragraph now going the round of the newspapers:—"Before leaving Stockholm (says a despatch from that capital), the Prince of Wales was made a Knight of the Freemasons of Charles XIII., after having successively received the six inferior orders." Such is the announcement which has set the "blue," that is the orthodox, Masons of England wondering. What are the six inferior orders? What is a "Knight of the Freemasons of Charles XIII.?" are questions repeated in every masonic lodge in the country, and the manner in which they are received and the profound bewilderment of those propounding them would be conclusive as to the spuriousness of the paragraph if it were not for one embarrassing fact, an irregular freemasonry exists. Unrecognised by the Grand Lodge of England, its insignia tabooed, and its distinctions and orders of merit forbidden to be worn in regular lodges, it yet includes in its ranks some of the most distinguished masonic experts in the world, who proclaim the beauty of its ritual and ceremonies with an enthusiasm which is evidently sincere. But to the Freemason proper there is no such thing as a Knight of Charles XIII.; no such thing as six inferior degrees. The title touches him no more than that of Perpetual Grand of the Glorious Apollos, so gracefully worn by Mr. Richard Swiviller, or the sounding nomenclature of the Odd Fellows, the Foresters, or the Ancient Druids. It is superfluous to add that a Free and Accepted Mason has nothing in common with these, and that the order he glories in differs fundamentally in spirit and aim from all of them. This must be thoroughly understood at starting. Freemasonry is not a benefit society; its members are not allowed to canvass for recruits: and it holds out no specific material advantages to those joining it. A general desire of knowledge, and a sincere wish to be more extensively serviceable to his fellow-creatures, must be at least the professed motives of every candidate for initiation into its mysteries. The enthusiastic Brother rather resents the assumption that his brotherhood is convivial. Mr. Flowers, the police magistrate at Bow-street, in declining the other day to look at the masonic certificate of the Scotch ex-soldier brought before him on a charge of drunkenness, was guilty of a moral outrage upon fraternal susceptibilities. The remark that he did not doubt the "bottle smoking topper" avowal, was, with the significant look accompanying it, as a dagger in the heart of every Freemason present. That eating and drinking are the subordinate circumstances of lodge-meetings, and that the real business transacted is æsthetic, learned, and occult, is the only basis upon which a Freemason, with a proper sense of dignity, will condescend to argue as to the usefulness and merits of the craft. Mr. Flowers:—"I daresay you are one, I don't at all doubt your—*there ain't many members of the order*." implied that drunkenness and Freemasonry were not incompatible, and that the bench's estimate of the craft was rather familiar than respectful. Yet, a few paces from where Mr. Flowers sat—in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn—whole libraries of moral and religious books may be purchased which are devoted to the exposition of Freemasonry, which the uninitiated may read legitimately, and which prove conclusively that the fraternal virtues were kept alive by the order through the darkest times, that it was old and flourishing when King Solomon was admitted into it, afterwards to become its Grand Master, and that the denizens of other worlds than this practice the mysteries of the craft with the greatest benefit to themselves. The voluminous works of the learned Dr. Oliver, a venerable clergyman who only died the other day, set these things forth with great distinctness, and merit the attention of all students anxious to acquaint themselves with Freemasonry from outside its pale.

That the Prince of Wales should have been made a Freemason at Stockholm is possible, but if he has we can promise His Royal Highness that no decoration pertaining to his possible knighthood will be allowed to be worn in the lodges of his native land. The imagination can conceive few things more terribly subversive of the proprieties than that an irregular degree should be permitted to flaunt itself in high masonic places; and we decline to dwell upon the position which the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland, and the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, would feel bound to take up if the heir to the Crown presented himself before them in the fancy garb of an apocryphal degree. There are but three degrees in the only Freemasonry recognised by the Book of Constitutions; the third degree being for convenience divided into two, and the second part of it only administered after twelve months waiting, and to those anxious to take it. The whole machinery of the order here is supported by these degrees, those belonging to them administering some of the finest and most efficient charities in the world; disposing of large revenues, and assisting the afflicted and distressed in a spirit and to an extent little dreamt of by the uninitiated. The great work of English charity is that it is always ready—often too ready—to put its hand into its pockets; but that it stubbornly refuses to give up its time. It is the ill distribution, not the vast amount of the millions given away annually which does harm. It is the glory of Freemasonry that it combats with this abuse successfully. Boards and committees sit regularly at the Freemasons' Hall, composed of men—often eminent, always capable—who devote hours to the driest business drudgery, simply that the donations and subscriptions of the brethren may achieve their maximum of good. The Freemasons' Girls' School on Wandsworth-common, and the Freemasons' Boys' School at Tottenham, are model institutions—because their house committees, their school visitors, and their respective secretaries work together in a spirit and with a will, which they attribute to their mystic bond of union, and which are asserted, wanting in the management of too many institutions of the kind. Several thousands per annum are subscribed to each of these 'schools, and some two hundred of the sons and daughters of indigent Freemasons are clothed, educated, and fitted for the business of life in them. The Asylum for Aged Freemasons and their Widows provides, as its name implies, for a limited number of those beaten in the world, and is another instance of efficient and omnipresent management.

It is well known that an elaborate course of study has to be gone through before masonic proficiency is attained. Into the usefulness of the knowledge gained, or the value of the secrets laboriously imparted, this is not the place to enquire. But that the Freemasons themselves take an absorbing interest in them is certain, and the value of this practical testimony may be judged by the position and accomplishments of some of the foremost members of the order. That the philosophers Locke and Sir Isaac Newton were accomplished Freemasons; that Sir Christopher Wren held lodges in St. Paul's Cathedral throughout its building, and that some of the most learned, as well as the most powerful men the world has seen, have given time and labour to mastering the mysteries of the craft—are facts as much beyond dispute, as that it includes some of the foremost living celebrities in its ranks. The present President of the Council could not have acquired his well-known proficiency in masonry without giving up to it many laborious days and nights; and to those who remember the conscientious masonic energy and advanced masonic opinions publicly displayed by the Earl of Carnarvon a few years since, there have been few things more welcome than his lordship's acceptance of the provincial grandmastership we recorded two days ago. Perhaps a defect of the order may be some day found in the exuberant wealth of human material at its disposal. There are so many good and active spirits ready to give up time and money to the cause that its principal honours are almost necessarily confined to those immediately known to the Grand Master and his advisers. The result is that the energetic mason finds his circle of usefulness and distinction confined to the lodge or coterie in which he works; and that he, as a rule, becomes less actively zealous when the highest honours of his lodge have been earned. A past-master, who has filled his chair satisfactorily, will, as a rule, fold his rope and fall with decency—in other words, contents himself with the passive performance of the almost nominal duties left him. As a permanent member of Grand Lodge—the parliament of the craft—he may, it is true, mingle in debate four times a year, but the chances of attaining rank or position there are far more remote than they would be to an energetic member of St. Stephen's. This is, as it seems, unavoidable, but the effect is that the men who are the most energetic up to the time of their passing the chairs of their respective lodges become comparatively supine when that honour has been achieved. Their career terminates then and there, and as they have all subscribed to the charities, there is no masonic opening to them, except to subscribe again. This, to do them justice, they generally do, but the man who hits upon a method of keeping alive in the great body of masonic Pastmasters the zeal which has given them their rank will deserve better of the order than any dignitary since King Solomon. It has long been the hope of English Freemasons that the Prince of Wales should become one of them; and if his royal highness has really joined the craft in Sweden he will be heartily and loyally welcomed by the brotherhood here. The "knighthood of Charles XIII." is a thing for "book-masons" to believe in and uphold—the thousands upon thousands of experienced "workers" to whom the very title is unknown will be content if they can greet his royal highness as a craftsman as a preliminary to hailing him as the patron of their order.

UNNATURAL "PARIENTS."

A story is told in the London police reports which, if it could only be ante-dated a century or thereabouts, so that the hero might have a plume to his hat, the stern parents' retainers appearing in breastplates and buff boots, and a certain gleam of weapons flashing through the scene, would pass for very genuine romance indeed. Mr. W. Ford, tallow-melter, on the 10th January married Miss Ritson, a publican's daughter, at Trinity Church, Gray's-inn-road. The festivities included a visit to the British Museum and a little supper party at a friend's house. Towards the mystic hour of twelve, a voice was heard outside the door calling out, "I want my Eliza." If Mr. Ford was well up in the old ballads, a variety of horrible suggestions may have flashed through his mind at this dread demand; but any suspicion of supernatural intervention was at once dispelled by the entrance of the bride's father and mother. The poor girl fled; the mother pursued, caught her by the hair of the head, and crying, "Come home, you cat," proceeded to drag her off. The husband flung himself between the pair. "Never," he cried; "she is mine now; I will protect her." "You be ——," shouted the father, "I'll be the ruin of you," and with a scowl at his daughter, "and you, too." Here a score of navvies burst into the house, and by Mr. Ritson's orders carried the unhappy bride downstairs by main force. She is now immured in her father's tavern, and her husband claims the aid of the police to recover his wife. "The applicant," it is stated, "thought it very hard that his wife should be forced from him on his wedding night." According to Mrs. Ritson's story, the girl went out on Monday morning under pretence of buying a herring, her husband was waiting at the corner of the street with the bridal array, which she put on in a cab, and they were married before her parents knew anything about it. The magistrate has granted a summons against the hard-hearted publican.

VISCOUNT STRANGFORD.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

In another page is recorded the death of one of our most valued contributors Lord Strangford; we here supply some particulars of his career.

The Hon. Percy Smythe was born at St. Petersburg in November, 1825, during his father's embassy there. His mother died immediately after his birth, and he was sent to Clifton to the care of his grandmother, Viscountess Strangford, an American lady. Here he was carefully reared; and although he was for some years nearly blind, he gradually improved in health, and was able at nine years old to go to a small school. So wonderfully retentive was his memory that to the very last he delighted to recall the names of every street and lane in Clifton, of the shipping in the harbours about which he loved to wander, of his schoolfellows, of the visitors at his grandmother's house, and, most of all of the books he read. It might almost be said that he never forgot anything he had ever known. He afterwards went to Harrow, where he obtained a nomination for a postmastership at Merton College, Oxford. From the day he left school he never received a single shilling from his father; then and afterwards he supported himself entirely by his own energy and talents.

He only remained one year at Oxford, and went out in 1845 as attaché to Constantinople. He had already taught himself Arabic and Persian; he completed the mastery of those languages on the Bosphorus, and added to them Turkish and Greek. He spoke Persian, as we have been told by Persians themselves, with the mastery and elegance of a highly educated native; and so wonderful was his knowledge of Greek that he was familiar with every dialect, and could converse in a single sentence the district from which any speaker had come, and anywhere in Greece could scarcely have been known as a foreigner by his speech. With all this immense working power he was never robust in body, and the labour thrown upon him in the Crimean war (he was then Oriental Secretary) nearly destroyed him. He was sent down to Egypt, and few expected him to return. He rallied, however, and went back to Constantinople until called to England by his brother's death in November, 1857. Succeeding to his brother's title, he took a house in London, and spent the next four years equally between London and Constantinople, living the life, as he called it, of "a dervish," with few friends, and with un-English manners which may perhaps have repelled some, especially as he was at all times undemonstrative and reserved. In February, 1862, he made a happy marriage with Emily, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort. After this time his health certainly improved, and his spirits brightened still more; but it was known for the last eight or ten months that his life hung on a thread, and without the slightest warning, by a sudden suffusion on the brain, that thread was broken, on Saturday morning, the 9th instant, at the early age of forty-three years.

Lord Strangford's writings—"The Eastern Shores of the Adriatic," in the *Quarterly Review* of August, 1866, a few reviews some time back in the *Saturday Review* and his frequent contributions to this journal—are, but a faint index to his fine intellect and his immense knowledge. Few of those who saw the irritability of illness upon him suspected the fun of which he was capable in his easier hours, or the happy playfulness that made his companionship so delightful to the few who were his intimate friends. To them, of course, his loss is irreparable; and the country will miss a profound master of Oriental policy. In geography, in which he delighted, it is no exaggeration to say there was not more than one or two men in England comparable with him; and as a linguist he had no superior. At the Asiatic and Geographical Societies his place will be difficult to fill; and he will be long missed from the Athenæum, where his quick step, his keen and nervous face, and the eager stoop caused by extraordinary shortness of sight, were so well known.

He has left no child, so that the title is extinct with these two highly gifted brothers, both of whom were cut off at so early an age.

BANKS.

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Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon

Sub-Agency.—Yokohama.

Correspondents. Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

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The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

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1 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
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On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	3 per cent
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

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The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

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Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

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FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

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